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# MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

# BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Public Water Supply Name

Public Water Supply Name

Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please.	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
1	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper  On water bills  Other
	Date customers were informed:/_/
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: The Quity Demaccal
	Date Published: 6/2///
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: //
0	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at www.
CERT	IFICATION
and con	y certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true rect and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by sissispip State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.  Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)  Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215

Phone: 601-576-7518

570 East Woodrow Wilson Post Office Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215-1700 601-576-8090 1-866-HLTHY4U www.HealthyMS.com

## 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Crowder PWS#: 0600003 May 2011

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Middle Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Crowder have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Hankins at 662.444.8822. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of the month at 6:00 PM at town hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000. TEST RESULTS Range of Detects or Contaminant Violation Date Level Unit **MCLG** MCL Likely Source of Contamination Collected Detected # of Samples Measure Exceeding -ment MCL/ACL Microbiological Contaminants 1. Total Coliform November Monitoring NΑ 0 presence of coliform Naturally present Bacteria bacteria in 5% of in the environment monthly samples **Inorganic Contaminants** 10. Barium 2010 Discharge of drilling wastes; Ν .01 No Range ppm 2 discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2010	7.8	.6 – 7.8	р	pb	100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2008*	.3	0	p	pm	1.3	3 AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
15. Cyanide	N	2010	52.4	No Range	р	pb	200	1		Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	
16. Fluoride	N	2010	.27	.2427	p	pm	4	١		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2008*	6	0	р	pb	0			Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
21. Selenium	N	2010	7	No Range	p	pb	50 5		50 Discharge from petroleum an metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge fr mines		
Volatile Orga	anic C	ontamina	nts								
76. Xylenes	N	2010	.0007	No Range	P	pm	10			Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories	
Disinfection	n By-	<b>Product</b> :	S								
81. HAA5	N	2010	10	No Range	ppb		0			-Product of drinking water sinfection.	
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010	33.44	No Range	ppb		0			product of drinking water rination.	
Chlorine	N	2010	.72	.28 – 1.82	ppm		0 MDI			er additive used to control obes	

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

Microbiological Contaminants:

### Monitoring and Reporting on compliance data violations

In July 2010 our system received a CCR report violation for not getting the 2009 Consumer Confidence Report into the MS State Department of Health by the deadline of July 1<sup>st</sup>.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During November 2010, we cannot be sure of the quality of your water because we did not monitor or test for bacteriological contaminants properly. We were required to take 1 sample, but only took/received credit for 0 samples dues to clerical error.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Town of Crowder works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

<sup>(1)</sup> Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

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We notifiely insolve for considerable is your defining water according to Padents and State less. This table below that all of the defining matter contaminates that were detected during the period of states; or 1% to Scoonhers 21%, 2010, in cases where monotive during the profit of states, and the states of the defining water for states or the states of the defining of the states of the desirable contaminates. As water travals over the surface of tind or underground, it deserves assurably occurring minerate and it, some cases, indicators mentalized and an activity minorities contaminates, such as the state or contaminates from the presence of arisinate or from lateral activity, minorities contaminates, such as whates and bacteria, that may come from aswage treatment prints, sopic prystams, agricultural thresholds contaminates, such as such as and matter, which can be relatedly occurring or result from urban storm when a verticely of socrars such as a significant were and matter, which are by-products of industrial processes and periodicing, and can store come from general contaminates, which are by-products of industrial processes and periodicing, and can store come from a static and an activity related to the state of t

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naturally resecute Distriction (swed (SPEDL) — The highest level of a distriction allowed in driving water, There is convincing evidence that addition of a distriction till necessary for control evidence that addition of a distriction till necessary for control evidence that addition

Met/man Reciber Characteri Level Goof (NRECLG) — The level of a defecting value distributed below which there is no forese or expedied risk heath. MRELIGIE do not reflect the benefits of the use of deinfections to control microbial centerelisms.

Parts par million (appra) or Alliigname per liter (mg/l) - one part per million consequeds in one minute in two years or a single cuerry in \$10,000.

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				TEST	RESUL	TS		25	83	- CHA	THE BUTTON	
Contactinant	Violation V/N	Colecte	d Detects	Rende of Det	sects or M	Unit feasure -maril	MCTG	MCL		Likely Source of Contemination		
Microbiol	ogical C	ontami	nants		7-11-77		1000	151	1	5 5 119	225	
1, Your Costorm Because	Y	Hovembe	Monitori	•	N	^	0	-	bed	ince of collisions   Naturally present solorie in 5% of in the environment on thy samples		
Inorganie	Contan	inants	-		*X(8)		The second	77.0	-	1 1 2 1 1 1	PURITY NAME	
10. Besum	N	2010	,on	Feo Flange	04	prn .	2		2	discharge for	drilling weather; on mutual references turnil deposits	
13. Cheomium	N.	2010	7.5	6-7.8	P	pb	.100		100	Discharge fr	om steel and pulp n of natural deces	
14. Copper	N	2008"	3	0	- 1	pirit.	1.3	AL	-1.3	Corrector of sousehold plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching two wood preservations		
15, Cyanide	N	2010	52.4	No Range	P	pb .	200	\$00		Uncharge from shelfmale botories; discharge from passis and facilities factories		
16, Fluorida	N	2010	27	.24 - 27	PF	en.	4	-1) Fy.		Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promot strong leath; ducharge from fertilizer and stumbum facto		
17. Laed	H	2005*		0.11.11.11	PE	•	٥	AL#15		Corretor of faunchoid plumbing systems, artistics of nutural december		
21. Selonium -	H	2010	7	No Range	CS	4	50	50		Discharge from patroleem and anotal refinaries; enselve of astural decounts; discharge from animae		
Volatile Org	anic Con	taminan	(p	4.74		34.5	166	4.			1	
7d. Xylenea	-	2010	.0007	H) Range	200	MU.	10	10		Discharge from patrolsum factories; discharge from chemical factories		
Disinfectio	n By-P	roducts		- Y		LA POR	102	100			3.3	
II. HAAS	N	2010	10	io Range	pp		0	00	By-Product of drinking water			
ig, TTHM Total Philomethomes]	N 2	2010 3	33.44 P	io Range	ppo	1 10	0	80 By-product of driving water chartestory.				
Milerine	N I	2010	72	28-1.62	ppm		MORL=4		Water additive used to control			

\* Most recent numple. No sample regulard for 201

(1) Total Coliffices. Coliffices are because that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-because, because may be present. Colifficene were found in more peoples than allowed and follower a very first of potential problems.

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Some people may be more vulnerable to confirmments in childing water than the general population, immune-compromised persons such as participal with cancer underpoing chemolecture, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with IMMAIDS or other immune system disorders, some aldeby, and infents on the perdicularly are trait from infections. These people should seek advice about divising veter from their health care providers. EPACOC guidelines on appropriate makins, is, seeen the risk of infection by oppositional made other made other manual training or confirmments.

The Town of Crowder works around the clack is provide top quality water to every tap. We sak that all our customers help us protect our senter sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of till and our oblidient's future.

2011 JUN 27 Publisher's Fee \$ 102.50

# **Proof of Publication**

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF QUITMAN

PERSONALLY appeared before me, a notary public in and for said County and State, CAROL P. KNIGHT, who after being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is the publisher of the QUITMAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT, a newspaper published weekly in the City of Marks, in said County and State and that the WATER QUALITY REPORT

Charles Li	RUWDER			
published	opy of which is a second of the second of th	nsecutive		
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I also certify that the QUITMAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT is the official newspaper of Quitman County, Mississippi, and all incorporated towns therein, and that it is a legal newspaper, having been published consecutively each week for more than one year immediately preceding the publication of the attached legal advertisement.

(Signed) Carol P. Knight

Sworn to and subscribed before me this

3RD day of JUNE, 20 11

Within D. Mossier, 20 11

My Commission Expires April 19, 2015

(SEAL)

NOTARY PUBLIC
ID No. 15409
My Comm Expires
April 19, 2015

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OF MISSISTERMENT
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